

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 8

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A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published at the end of next date possible. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo:

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. (dormitorio); returning leaves São Paulo at 8 a. m. and 5:30 p. m. (dormitorio). Change of cars both ways at Taubaté.

Numerous steamers weekly for Santos connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

Cachambi and Lambary:

Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruziero, then Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

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Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 7 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a. m. and 4 p. m.—the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Rio das Ostras.

Belo Horizonte :

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2:20 p. m. and 11:40 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

Coroado :

Regular trains, week days, leave 5:15, Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 and 11 a. m. and 5:30 a. m. and 1, 45 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays the hours are: *ascending* 6:30, 8, 10:30 and 11 a. m., 1, 45, 2:30, 3:30 and 8 p. m.; *descending*, 8:30, 10:30, 11:30 a. m., 1:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6, 7 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE IRVING, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaipava (opposite Custom House). Petropolis EDMUND C. H. PHILIPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 93, Rua de Março. ERNEST SERGIO, Consul General.

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Church Directory

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METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete, 11. C. TUCKER—Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Petropolis 7:30 p. m. Portuguese every Sunday at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. DICKIN & PRANGE, WEDDINGHURK.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Igreja, services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at 7 p. m. Thursday.

ALVARO K. DOS RIIS, Pastor.

Caixa 352

IGREJA EVANGÉLICA DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL.—No. 2, Avenida Dom Pedro II, Praia da Cal, 11. C. TUCKER—residence Rua da Concordia, 57. Portuguese services every Sunday at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor.

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PITOPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marquês de Olinda, No. 9, English services at 4 p. m., Sunday Portuguese services at 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. on Sundays, 7:30 p. m. on Wednesdays, Sunday School at 10 a. m. EDMUND A. THILLY, Pastor.

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YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 39, Rua da Quitanda, 4th floor. Rooms open from 10 a. m. to 12 o'clock p. m. Secretary office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. R. A. W. SHAW, President. MYRON A. CLARK, General Secretary, Domingos de Oliveira, Hon. Treasurer.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCEY.—No. 70 Rua da Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

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WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Tacna and Arica questions have again arisen to disturb the friendly relations between Chile and Peru.

—An act of congress authorizes the Chilean government to expend \$190,000 on the surveys of fourteen different railway lines.

—The November returns of the Chilean state railways show the following figures:—income, £1,256,972.20; expenditure, £1,206,506.61.

—It is expected that a law will be passed making military service in Chile compulsory. The national guard will be called out for drill in June.

—The marine minister, Vice-Admiral's Mount and Uribe and Gen. Ortigas have gone to Juan Fernandez islands to study a plan for the fortification of that archipelago.

—The subscriptions to the Mansion House Fund at Valparaíso amounted to £6,191.50 up to the 5th inst., the greater part of which was composed of £1 contributions.

—The medical commission appointed by the Chilean government (consisting of Doctors Rios, Caffiz and Aguirre) to study the bimbo pest, embarked Feb. 15 for Rosario, Argentina.

—An earthquake shock was felt at Aviaché, Peru, on the 18th, causing the subsidence of some hills and causing considerable damage. The town of Tomepampa was inundated and 20 houses collapsed.

—An act of congress has been promulgated empowering the executive to expend \$97,831.15 in the reconstruction of telegraph lines from Talca to Toeopilla, Chile; and a further sum of \$17,000 in special lines across rivers.

—A government commission has been appointed to revise the customs tariff, so as to bring the values assigned to the different kinds of merchandise into relation with their true value. The labors of the commissioners are to be completed by July 1st of the current year, and they are to receive as remuneration \$5,000 each.—*Chilian Times*, Jan. 31.—At a largely attended meeting of the British community of Valparaíso, on Saturday night, in the Anglican Institute, Mr. A. Goggin, H. B. Majest's minister presiding, the proposal of Mr. F. Hayne, of this city, to establish a universal British Patriotic League was unanimously adopted, and a committee elected. It was announced by Mr. Hayne that he had already received the names of 162 persons who were willing to join the League.—*Chilian Times*, Feb. 1.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The death of Archbishop Castellanos occurred at Villa Dolores, in the Cariloba mountain, on the 7th inst. He was 63 years of age.

—It has been definitely decided that President Campos Salles and his suite will occupy the edifice of the Academia de Lettras during their coming visit.

—The customs receipts at Montevideo in January amounted to £55,275.18, a small decrease from the receipts of the same month in the two preceding years.

—On the 4th inst. the *Popular*, a one of the largest cigarette factories in Buenos Aires, was destroyed by fire. The losses were estimated at \$800,000 in 1/4 hr. half insured. Over 300 persons were thrown out of work by the disaster.

—From Mendoza state that a terrible tornado accompanied with hailstones passed over the province on the 15th inst., causing fearful havoc among the vineyards and flooding the wine cellars, the major proportion being destroyed.

—Dr. Muñoz, an authority, states that the shade temperature reached at the Colón observatory on Saturday, 40.4 deg. Centigrade or over 100° Fahrenheit, was the highest of which there is any record in this country. Neither is there any record of such prolonged high temperature as we have experienced the last two or three weeks.—*Montevideo Times*, Feb. 8.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 18th says that the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos and the city of São Paulo have been declared clean, and that arrivals there from the said ports will be subjected to only one day's observation. But the Uruguayan sanitary official frequently manages to make one day cover three, by ignoring fractions and deferring his visit.

—The third remittance to the Mansion House Fund from Buenos Aires, at the end of January, aggregated £1,318 5s 5d, which sum was forwarded to the Lord Mayor on the 2nd inst. We see that the Buenos Aires fund includes subscriptions from many outside places, newspapers of the 8th inst. containing a good list from Mendoza. The second remittance, Dec. 14th, amounted to £738 15s 2d.

—Mr. William P. Lord, the recently appointed minister from the United States to Argentina, accompanied by Mrs. Lord and two children, arrived in Buenos Aires on the 5th inst. The new minister presented his credentials from the President of the United States at the Government House on the 7th. Mr. Lord is 50 years of age and is admirably fitted for the duties he is about to undertake.

—There are sixteen weaving factories in the Argentinean republic with a capital of ten million dollars paper, and they give employment to 6,200 people, of whom 5,200 are women and 600 children under 14 years of age; the remainder are men. All the raw material for these factories is imported from Europe. In some instances the raw material, such as wool, is exported from this country and after being prepared in Europe is returned here in the form of thread.

—The Argentine minister of agriculture has decided to promote tree culture in that country. A wiser resolution could not have been taken.

—During the past few days some grisly sights have been witnessed at the Chacarita. On Wednesday no less than 160 bodies were waiting interment, and as they were lying without any covering, the scene can be more easily imagined than described. It is said that the grave diggers wanted 20 dollars for burying each body, and as it was refused they struck work. This seems almost impossible in a Christian country, but that is how the story runs.—*B. A. Herald*, Feb. 9.—The time is not distant when the greatest sanitarian of this country will be in southwest at lake Nahuel Huapi among the mountains and the matchless lakes of that region. For consumptives there is no place to be compared with it, as has been shown in more than one instance in which those supposed to be hopelessly ill have become quite strong and well. The climate is so invigorating that the invalid has a chance to hold his gain made by the dryness of the climate. The railway is wanted as the pioneer in such a movement.—*B. A. Herald*.

—The big factories in Argentina are represented by a capital of ten million dollars, and give employment to 6,700 hands, of whom 2,300 are women and children. There are 227 factories in the country. Only thirty factories employ steam power. Of the material used for the manufacture of hats, the wool is the only home production, and of those made of hair only thirty per cent. is of home production, the remainder being imported. A Belgrano company will shortly establish a factory in Buenos Aires for preparing all the hair required for the hat industry.

—Some eighteen cases of sunstroke, mostly among custom-house peons, were reported here on Tuesday, but only one of them proved fatal, that of a Spanish cartman named Manuel Cordero. Nearly all the cases had been guilty of the imprudence of taking large draughts of iced water and *coca* (coca rums) after working in the sun. We did not hear of any cases at all yesterday. In Buenos Aires there were 165 cases on Tuesday, but the form was milder, and only 16 proved fatal. The heat continued there yesterday, but the people are learning to take precautions.—*Montevideo Times*, Feb. 8.—Some startling revelations are being made of the results of the campaign of the municipal office of analysis against local manufacturers of liquors, syrups, and other refreshments that are largely consumed in this hot weather, and which are generally gaily colored to allure the public taste. Out of 12 establishments from which samples were taken, it has been found that 7 employed dangerous or poisonous coloring matter in an alarming proportion, and that no less than 80% of their products contained noxious matter of one kind or another. What a delightful idea this gives of a national industry!—*Montevideo Times*.—A thrilling story of murder and pillage comes from Candolfo, in the territory of the Chaco. From accounts to hand it seems that a band of Indians descended on the property of Sr. Simon Ostwald and left death and desolation in their path. The captain was most unfortunately done to death with clubs, next 3 persons, 1 woman and a child of 8 years of age. It is reported that the bodies of the woman and child were mutilated in a most horrible manner. After helping themselves to everything fit to carry away in the house, including a number of rifles and a large quantity of ammunition, they set fire to the premises. A child 10 years of age who managed to escape, carried the news to the military chief at Fort Roca, and he at once despatched an officer and 15 men on the trail of the ailing Indians.—*B. A. Herald*, Feb. 4.—The *Southern Cross* of Buenos Aires translates the following pertinent remarks from the editorial column of *La Nación*. They are upon a subject of general interest, and deal with a grievance which is at present very much in evidence, here as well as at Buenos Aires:

—It has been said that owing to their erratic and dilatory procedure judges and law-courts are the terror of litigants; it may well be asserted that medical doctors are the terror of sick people and their families. The doctors have no fixed rate; there is no limit to their fees. They ask what they please, and if some among them are moderate and conscientious, there are other practitioners without scruple, who demand exorbitant fees from their patients—and with the aggravating feature that they make up for the losses of bad payers at the expense of scrupulous clients who would rather suffer the pangs of hunger than leave a debt unpaid. Some doctors arrange their fees according to the position of the client. A long illness sometimes causes the ruin of a family, and thus it is that many people in humble circumstances refrain from calling on the doctors until the malady has gone so far that cure is difficult or impossible. And what shall be said of the medicine dispensed at different prices in the various apothecaries? And what shall be said of the doctors who force their clients to deal at particular apothecaries? where they are obliged to pay whatever price is demanded? We do not mean by this to say that there are not considerable doctors and apothecaries who neither abuse their position nor realize excessive gains—fortunately there are many such. We merely wish to point out a phenomenon the existence of which not one will dare deny and the continuation of which depends on those who practice it.

foreign officers are taking part in this campaign against us, and Continental powers will profit by their experience and observation.

Judging from what I have heard, one effect of the present war will be a revolution in our artillery—in the armaments, not in the methods, because nothing could be more perfect than the way our men handle their pieces. Their smartness in getting into action—and out of it, too, when necessity arises—is little short of marvellous.

On Wednesday the enemy contented himself with an exceedingly desultory bombardment. He was variously rumored to be moving away from the hills and to be fixing up fresh guns to bear upon the town and camp.

Now, rumors are as thick as flies in Lady-smith. I am sorry that language fails to describe how plentiful are the insects; but when I affirm that we are obliged to meals to brush them successively off our knives and forks, our plate, the piece of food we may be steering towards our mouth, and wipe them from our lips so that they shall not intercept the morsel at the last moment, some faint idea may be formed of the difficulty there is not to gulp them down.

It is the same with the rumors; one has all the trouble in the world not to be swallowing them continually. I think flies ought to spare those people who do not spread fly-papers around to attract them; and I think, also, that rumors should not be stirring up us when we haven't the safety-valve of the telegraph-wire to enable us to pass them on to a confiding public. Consequently we have learned to whisk rumors away exactly as if they were flies.

The tactics of the Boers at the present moment are rather puzzling. They must know by this time that a relief column is mobilizing, and may be behind them any fine morning. We hear ourselves—but this is rumor—that Gen. French has had a go-in with the enemy near Colenso, and has given him a hammering, and that before Sunday a strong column will have assembled at Estcourt. His interest, if the Boer wants to breakfast in Ladysmith as a mild recompense for being deprived of eating fish in Durban, is to attack us and to do so at once. He must have seen by yesterday's experience that we snap our fingers at a mere bombardment, and that if he continues to get one civilian killed and three soldiers wounded per fox shell, he will be kept miles yards high over the place before he crushes our garrison and town.

To-day we served him even more cruelly by not deigning to reply to one shell in a dozen, which he amused himself by dropping around. The Boer is a restless, shifty lot. There is not a day but that he seems to have a removal on hand. The balloon watches him trekking away here and there, and if three removals are as bad to him as a fire he must be in a pretty bad way.

(To be continued.)

GRENAIDIERS' OPINION OF THE BOERS.

Corpl. Evans, of the 3rd Battalion Grenadier Guards, writes to a Hereford constable, that "whatever reserves we sent out they are not wanted, for the Boers are a brave and clever lot." He continues: "I have a very good opinion of them as fighting men, if they are properly led. They are also very kind to our prisoners and wounded men, which speaks well of them. The night of the battle here they gave our men water and sheets to lie in till the ambulance came to their assistance; they sent into our camp for doctors to help to look after their wounded, and several of our doctors went at once and took ambulance wagons for the Boers to remove their poor men. As soon as the guns stop firing them and us are on the best of terms till another battle starts. They say they will always respect the British soldier, and they do so as far as I can see."

WAR OFFICE WISDOM.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* tells us the story of a South African returning to England who secured an option to purchase 15,000 hardy Basuto ponies at a price of about £15 each. He called at the war office and offered the option to the government. He was referred from one official to another, and after much waste of time could get no satisfactory answer. He explained that he did not desire to make a penny of profit out of the transaction, and was prepared to transfer the option to the war office for the price it had cost him. It was in the days that the colonies were being informed that "infantry was preferred," and the reply to this patriotic offer was that the war office did not see its way to entertain the proposal. The result is that we are sending out hefty English horses at a cost of £40 a head, a large per centage of which will succumb to the climate, while those that survive will require weeks to get into condition after their long and costly voyage.

The *Daily Chronicle* publishes the following from Capetown: "Herr Schlesinger, an agent of the New York Equitable Assurance Society, who has arrived here from Pretoria, says the Boers possess immense stores of food imported by speculative capitalists under a belief that mining would be allowed during the war. He says also that there were thousands of spectators at the Pretoria railway station when the British who were captured at Nicholson's Nek detrained. The people were ordered by the Boer commandant to bare their heads, and they did so. The British, astonished, returned the salute."

From the *Textile Mercury*, Manchester, Jan. 20.

«O QUE DIZ DE NOS.»

The new customs regulations of Brazil, recently imposed by the democratic adventurers or their successors who overthrew the Empire, are proving excessively annoying to exporters and importers alike. Every invoice of goods must now be in triplicate, however insignificant the matter may be—the original one, of course, for the customer; the second for the vice-consulate whence the goods are shipped; and the third for the customs-house in Brazil. Every bill of lading that accompanies the corresponding ship's manifest stipulated in the law of the customs house must have attached thereto from the 1st January, 1900, a separate declaration made by the shipper in writing, specifying the merchandise contained in each parcel, volume, or parcels which shall be properly authenticated as prescribed by Article 315 of the Consolidated Laws. Captains or mates are expressly forbidden to legalize any bill of lading until such declaration be exhibited by the shipper. Thus business with Brazil is rendered almost impossible by the extraordinary and needless cost of office work with which firms are being burdened by the clique of adventurers who have seized upon the government of the country.

But the above is nothing like the full measure of the harassing restrictions which the present government of Brazil have imposed upon merchants. The importation of articles made abroad and bearing labels partly or wholly in the Portuguese language is not permitted, except when imported from Portugal or when manufactured for factories. Both invoices, original and copy, must bear the visto, but only the original, that is returned to the shipper, bears the stamp indicating the fee paid. The fee is \$5000 (11s. 3d.). The visto on the declarations to be attached to bills of lading is the same as the invoices—namely, \$5000 (11s. 3d.). What good purpose can be served by this regulation in relating to language? The people who want the goods speak Portuguese, and why should they have the articles of their trade described in another language? They want them for sale in a country and among a people who may understand another. It is a measure simply intended to harass trade, and is in conflict with the advice given by all our consuls and those of other countries—that we should deal with our customers in their own language. It would be just as rational for these amateur statesmen to prescribe that no English or German merchant entering the country should address the Brazilians in any language other than English or German. It is easy to read the meaning of all this mass of trading interdictions. It is that the budding lawyers without briefs, who take to the profession of politics in Brazil, have conceived the idea that the country would be enriched by entailing trade and forcing the establishment of manufactures as fast and as impossible in the country. They are finally imitating the policy of the United States of fifty years ago, but not recognizing the fact that there are great and radical differences between the two countries, which are likely to vitiate the experiment.

The Birningham chamber of commerce has been the first to protest against this arbitrary and harassing proceeding of the Brazilian government. Many Portuguese words have been adopted for English goods as trade marks, and the action of the rulers of Brazil will effectively destroy these, and leave the goods without the marks that have usually been to them the assurance of quality and of the source of origin. Thus our goods so treated will have to start level with those of any new comer, and the labour and expense of putting up the connection we have obtained in these markets will be thrown away. It is not enough that on the representation of Lord Salisbury the Brazilian authorities should suspend the operation of the new regulations until March 1st. They can serve no useful purpose to the interests of Brazil, but will be highly disadvantageous to their people and to those having mercantile connections with them. Some very plain speaking will be needed, as our commercial interests cannot and must not be sacrificed by the political adventurers who, much to the injury of Brazil's national interests, have seized its government.

MIDSUMMER IN SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

In discussing the astronomical phenomena of the month of January the *New York Times* of December 31st touches upon a subject which will be especially interesting at the present moment in view of the exceptional heat experienced in these latitudes. The article says:

"The earth is in perihelion, or nearest the sun, on the 21st, at which time she will be 3,000,000 miles nearer the sun than when in aphelion or her most distant point from the sun, on July 2. The result is that when the earth is at this point of her orbit the sun's diameter is the greatest, the earth moves the fastest, and her nearest to the sun tempers the severity of winter. The sun's diameter is measured every day in the year, and when nearest the earth the increase in diameter is about 3 per cent., a variation too small to be detected without a telescope, and yet sufficient to represent the immense distance given above. The earth moves fastest at perihelion, and the greater his attraction the faster hustles old Mother Earth. Consequently the northern winter, counting from autumnal equinox to vernal equinox, is seven days shorter than the northern summer. This is the condition of

affairs in the western hemisphere. The reverse takes place in the southern hemisphere, where it is now midsummer and where the earth's perihelion increases the summer heat. Thus, the temperature in Australia and Southern Africa is higher than in corresponding latitudes north of the equator. The southern summer is therefore hotter and seven days shorter than the northern, while the southern winter is both longer and colder."

Misty and various are the influences that sway the planet on which we dwell. Among the most interesting of all her movements is the one in which she accompanies the sun and his splendid retinue of worlds through the realms of space. For the sun and his system are rapidly hastening toward a point in the constellation of Hercules, called the apex of the sun's way. The earth participates in the motion. Every hour the sun sweeps onward 20,000 miles nearer the goal. It would seem that with this marvelous velocity we might soon get there, but so immensurable is the distance of the stars in this constellation that the sun and his system traveling at the present rate will require more than 1,000,000 years to reach the frontiers of Hercules. And yet the earth hauls and hauls in obedience to these mighty forces, and its inhabitants live and die in serene unconsciousness of the varying attractions which she is powerless to resist as she every year makes her grand circuit around the sun.

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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

OUR OWN SPECIAL SERVICE

LONDON

LONDON, 14TH FEBRUARY, 6 a.m.

(Received 8.39 p.m.)

General Sir Redvers Buller's losses at Vaalkraant kopje were 24 killed and 347 wounded.

In the vicinity of Colesberg the Boers have driven in all the British outposts to Rensburg after some hard fighting. The British forces were outnumbered owing to the circumstance that a considerable part of their number had been sent to Morder River.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts has promised the garrison at Mafeking to send relief within a few weeks.

LONDON, 15TH FEBRUARY, 6.30 a.m.

(Delivered 7.48 p.m.)

Official information from South Africa states that a very strong force of British cavalry and artillery seized the drifts (fords) of the Morder river twenty-five miles east of General Lord Methuen's entrenched camp, capturing five Boer wagons with but slight loss.

The infantry is being moved forward to the support of the cavalry and artillery.

The Boers have been repulsed near Orange river in an attempt to check our mounted infantry brigade. Our losses numbered 40 men.

Skirmishing is reported near Chieveley between General Buller's forces and the Boers.

LONDON, 16TH FEBRUARY, 9.50 a.m.

(Delayed in transmission.)

No news received from Field Marshal Lord Roberts.

Colonel Baden-Powell reports on February 3 that the garrison at Mafeking is healthy and cheerful and is using excellent home-made shells.

The Boers report that General Sir Redvers Buller is approaching Colesino.

LONDON, 16TH FEBRUARY, 11.15 a.m.

(Delayed in transmission.)

It is officially announced that Field Marshal Lord Roberts has telegraphed from Jacobsdal that General J. D. P. French with a brigade of artillery, cavalry and mounted infantry succeeded in relieving Kimberley on Thursday last.

LONDON, 17TH FEBRUARY, 6.25 a.m.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts announces that the Boers have abandoned their trenches at Magersfontein and are endeavoring to escape.

General J. D. P. French has cleared the country south of Kimberley with but slight loss, and is now scouring the country to the north.

A brigade of infantry is pursuing a very large Boer convoy which is moving toward Bloemfontein.

The British troops are doing excellent work.

The British forces have abandoned Rensburg and have concentrated at Arundel, a few miles south. Two Wiltshire companies lost on the way 10 men killed, wounded and prisoners.

General Sir Redvers Buller is reported to be fiercely attacking the enemy east of Colesino which is believed to be a prelude to his crossing the Tugela river at that point.

The British government has ordered the mobilisation of the reserve fleet.

LONDON, 19TH FEBRUARY, 6.30 a.m.

A vigorous rearguard action is being fought by General Kelly Kenny's and Highland brigades against the Boer forces retreating upon Bloemfontein.

Many more wagons of supplies have been captured.

General J. D. P. French is pursuing the enemy fleeing to the northwest.

The Guards have occupied Magersfontein unopposed. It was found to be a veritable Gibraltar in strength. There were signs that the enemy had evacuated the place in haste and had made a headlong retreat.

A big British convoy has been attacked at Waterfall-drift, but the enemy was repulsed.

In Natal incessant fighting is going on between General Sir Redvers Buller's forces

and the Boers east of Colenso. Good progress is being made.

The colonial troops have defeated the Boers at Dordrecht, in north-eastern Cape Colony.

LONDON, 20TH FEBRUARY, 5.40 a.m.

General Lord Methuen has entered Kimberley by way of Magersfontein unopposed. General Sir Redvers Buller has driven the Boers across the Tugela river east of Colenso, capturing strong positions, camps, stores and munitions, and also some prisoners.

It is believed that a further advance is imminent.

It is reported that the Orange Free State forces are trekking home for the defence of Bloemfontein.

It is believed that the operations against the rearguard of the Boer forces continues and that they are becoming surrounded.

SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS,

Great Britain.

Fig. 13.—Advices received that General Sir Henry Evelyn Wood had seized Zoutpansdrift, the key of one of the roads leading to Kimberley. Gen. Roberts promises to relieve Mafeking within a few weeks.—A ninth division is being organized, to be commanded by Gen. H. E. Colville.—Kimberley was bombarded on the 8th inst., and there was a sharp engagement between infantry forces.—A battle near Rensburg is reported, the British sustaining considerable loss.—The war office advised that the British force at Slingersdrift, threatened by a flanking operation, had retired toward Rensburg. All the positions west of Rensburg have been abandoned.—The war office announces that since the outbreak of the war 438 Boer prisoners have been captured.—Great activity prevails at Windhoek arsenal, where 20,000 operatives are employed in preparing armament and munitions.—An epidemic of small-pox is causing great ravages in Basutoland.—Heavy storms in England have greatly damaged the telegraph lines and is impeding the service.

Fig. 14.—Gen. Roberts is continuing his movement toward Kimberley. A brigade of mounted infantry took Ramlam on Sunday, after a sharp fight in which the British losses were 2 killed, 22 wounded and 13 missing. On Monday the cavalry division under Gen. French captured Delkensdrift, on the Riet river. Zoutpansdrift is being entrenched.—11,000 artilleries state that the 6th and 7th divisions have reached the Riet river.—It is reported that Gen. Roberts had his horse shot under him.—From Rensburg it is reported that the British have been compelled to evacuate Moedersdrift, which was exposed to the Boer fire.—From Chieveley skirmishes are reported, in which slight losses have been sustained.—A telegram from Mafeking says they have provisions to last until June.—A telegram from Rangoon says that Mr. Southward, assistant, and Mr. Kiddle, surgeon, of the commission charged with the survey of the Burmese frontier, have been assassinated at Moulmein. Steps have been taken to punish the assassins.—An unintelligible telegram from Pretoria says that a force of 2000 British, missing since the battle at Dunnlee, have turned up at the Matapu river, in an exhausted state, and were disarmed by the Portuguese authorities.

Fig. 15.—To-day's telegrams amplify the list of British losses in the encounters of the 10th and 12th inst. near Rensburg. Killed: Colonel Cunningham, Major Eddy and Lieuts. Powell and Roberts; wounded: Capt. Homes and Lieuts. Ruxton and Carr; missing: Major Stubbs and Capt. Mc Iverney.—War office telegrams state that Lord Roberts captured five Boer singers in his march on Jacobsdal.—A division of cavalry also forced the passage of the Morder river on the 13th inst. at Klip ford, at the same time capturing three Boer encampments on the north bank of some river.—A brigade formed of the Gordon Highlanders and the 13th King's Hussars took possession of the Rondeval ford and two Boer encampments. Gen. French's losses were insignificant.—News from Chieveley via Capetown states that Gen. Clery has resigned the command of his division owing to sickness, being substituted by Gen. Lytton whose division will be taken over by Gen. Norcott.—11th-st telegrams state that Lord Roberts at the head of 30,000 men is marching on Jacobsdal.—From the other side Gen. Jonhson with the bulk of his forces is advancing to encounter Gen. Buller.—The English losses in S. Africa since the commencement of the war have been as follows:—Officers—killed 152, wounded 260, missing 112; soldiers—killed 1,177, wounded 5,050, missing 2,781; 56 officers and soldiers died from sickness.—A scarcity of coal is beginning to be felt in England.—Heavy falls of snow are reported at various points causing an interruption of traffic.

Fig. 16.—Orders have been issued for the mobilisation of the reserve squadron.—Telegrams received from Jacobsdal state that Gen. French completely dislodged the Boers from the positions they occupied to the south of Kimberley, capturing various ammunition wagons and other stores; in this engagement there were only 20 wounded. Communications sent later announce that Gen. French succeeded in entering Kimberley yesterday evening with a force of cavalry, infantry and artillery.—It appears that Gen. French's force consisted of 5,000 men, at about 5 miles from

Kimberley they were opposed by 2,000 Boers who were repulsed and overthrown.

Fig. 17.—Telegrams from Jacobsdal notify that the Boers have captured near Riet river a convoy of 200 wagons of provisions sent by Gen. French to Kimberley. General Cronje in front of 10,000 Boers has retired on Bloemfontein pursued by Gen. Kelly Kenny.—The war office has received a telegram from Gen. Roberts stating that Gen. Kelly Kenny captured yesterday 78 wagons of provisions, 2 wagons of Mauser rifles, 8 cases of shell, and 10 tons of explosives belonging to the Boers. The English artillery is bombarding Gen. Cronje's encampment.—Anxiety is felt for two companies of the Wiltshire regiment at present missing near Rensburg, but hopes are entertained of their being found.—Ninety-six wounded English soldiers have arrived at Capetown.—The lord mayor of London to-day congratulated the city on the bravery and heroism displayed by the city volunteers engaged in the war.—The Boers have occupied Rensburg abandoned by the English.—Details of the relief of Kimberley are still lacking, but Lord Roberts in a telegram from Jacobsdal informs the war office that the road is opened from Alexanderfontein to Oliphantsfontein.—A. J. Balfour speaking in the house of commons on the Transvaal war said there was no reason for panic, and the public need not be frightened by imaginary dangers. The situation did not call for the creation of more forces than the government was at present able to dispose of. He further pointed out that the war with the South African republics was not due to a desire for further expansion of the empire, but that the present responsibilities had their origin in time past. The house of commons voted the supplementary credits asked by the government for the continuation of the war.

Fig. 18.—It is thought here that the Boers who captured the commissariat wagons belonging to Gen. French's division were not part of Gen. Cronje's forces, but more probably came from Colesberg with the intention of cutting off Gen. Kelly Kenny's communications before he could be reinforced.—The imperial troops on abandoning Rensburg left a quantity of armaments, but managed to save the canons they had on Caledon, and concentrated in Arundel. In the retreat a company of the New South Wales regiment was cut up.—The bombardment of the positions occupied by the Boers near Ladysmith is being continued by the imperial troops; several larger guns have disappeared, and it is evident that the Free State contingent has marched to meet Lord Roberts' forces.—During the entire week combats have been going on in the vicinity of Ladysmith, north of Tugela; the results are unknown owing to the vagueness of telegrams. The colonial forces in Durban attacked and carried at the point of the bayonet one of the Boers' positions, with a loss of 8 killed and 7 wounded, retiring to a stronger position in the neighborhood. Gen. Gatacre's troops entered Dordrecht, but were obliged to retire immediately, losing 8 killed and 4 wounded.

Fig. 19.—Gen. Buller reports having obliged the Boers to recross to north bank of the Tugela on Sunday, capturing Mount Southern and the south side of Mount Christo. A large quantity of provisions and munitions was captured. The Boer losses are estimated at 49 men and 22 were taken prisoners. The British losses numbered 50 killed and wounded, including five officers.—A telegram from Lord Roberts announces the capture of the Boer encampment at Birds river.—From Stirkfontein it is reported that the Boers are moving north. The British have occupied Dordrecht.—In the house of commons Lord George Hamilton announced that the government has received information of the increase of Russian forces on the Afghan frontier.

United States.

Fig. 14.—The house of representatives has passed a bill authorizing all the ports of the United States to export products and merchandise. (We fail to understand this dispatch. There are no export duties in the United States, and all ports already have the right to export products.)

Fig. 15.—A Washington telegram says that Great Britain has refused the mediation of the United States in the Anglo-Transvaal war.

Spain.

Fig. 16.—Yesterday a court of Almeria consented to withdraw his motion in the cause against the Spanish generals in Cuba.—Great inundations are reported in various provinces.

Fig. 17.—The inundations in the provinces of Burgos, Salamanca, Leon and Soria have interrupted traffic on various railway lines.—The transport difficulties arrived at Barcelona to-day with a large number of Spanish soldiers from Manila.

France.

Fig. 18.—A strong column of French troops in Algiers is now concentrated in the province of Orléans, ready to march into the Pond district where a part of them will garrison in Sidi.

Fig. 19.—Deputy Marcel Habert has cited to witness in his defense, among them Paul Desnoes who was recently banished.—A great storm passed over a great part of France and its northern coasts last night, severely interrupting telegraphic communications.

Fig. 20.—The *Journal des Débats* publishes to-day an article criticising the new Brazilian customs tariff. (It is a case of the pot calling the kettle black.)—The minister of marine has discovered that a servant in his department

has been offering to sell information to England about shipments to the Transvaal. (In all probability there is nothing in it.)—The Sultan of Turkey has sent the insignia of his order of merit to President Loubet.

Fig. 21.—A report is current in Paris that Great Britain has informed the American government that an offer to mediate in the Anglo-Transvaal war would be considered unfriendly.—The first anniversary of President Loubet's presidency was observed to-day.

Germany.

Fig. 22.—The reichstag to-day passed in 3rd reading the treaty between Germany, Great Britain and the United States in regard to the Samoa islands.—Prince Henry has returned to Berlin.—The British consul at Hamburg has absconded, taking with him a large sum of money.

Fig. 23.—The miners at Zwickau have struck and the strike threatens to spread to all the coal mining of Saxony. The miners have not resorted to violence.

Fig. 24.—Gen. Schmettow, of the German army, has published a criticism on South African military operations, and says Gen. Roberts has made a serious mistake in dividing up his forces.—The railways in Saxony are diminishing traffic for want of coal.

Italy.

Fig. 25.—The Argentine corvette "Sarmiento," on a voyage around the world, arrived at Naples to-day.

Fig. 26.—At Rome the police prohibited meetings to commemorate the death of Giordano Bruno.—The Pope has appointed Mgr. Sabatucci as interlocutor to Argentina.

CURIOUS HABITS.

The editor who presides over the "Sub Rosa" column in the London *Morning Leader* chronicles a complaint which is both surprising and amusing. He says:

"A long and vigorously-expressed letter signed 'Traveller' has reached me, and the subject to which it refers is 'Grunting and Affected Coughing.' Poor 'Traveller' has been much troubled by this evil of late, and he declares that unless 'the pernicious habit is soon eradicated we shall be called a nation of snorters and grunters.' I can assure him that I have noticed much of this sort of sound, which should be the monopoly of 'mature swineboar,' coming from my fellow-creatures.

"But 'Traveller' has, and he testifies of that which he has heard in this way:

"On Sunday I was at church, and immediately behind me sat a lady with her young children, and during the sermon she was constantly grunting, and her children followed suit, and being asked on the why home they grunted, one replied, 'Mummy grunts, so do I.'

"I can sympathise with the sufferer who had sermon in front and grunting behind, but his next experience was even worse. He was in a first-class railway-carriage. Five other men were there—and one grunted! That was enough to start the others, and according to 'Traveller,' first one, then another, then two or three at a time, soon a full chorus of five, grunted like pigs! Again I must confess I have had no such experiences, but as 'Traveller' appeals to me to try to stop the habit I do so willingly.

"At this, the threshold of another year, may I appeal to all—ladies in church or gentlemen in railway carriages—to abstain from all grunting, and to avoid the short which is neither becoming nor necessary? 'Traveller' who sends his card, and who lives in a select, genteel neighborhood, has been half-mobilized in this way, and he says thousands of others suffer from the same cause. So suppress these gurgling guttural grunts and groans and thus reduce the sum of human misery."

COUNT LEOPOLDINUS AFFAIRS.

The adjourned meeting of creditors under this failure was held at the London Bankruptcy Court before Mr. G. W. Chapman (Official Receiver). The debtor, described as of 47, Old Broad-street, E. C., company promoter, states that he has a large share holding in the Carrapateira Gold Mining Company and that he recently received a judgment for £11,000 against a foreign power. Proceeds amounting to £16,000 having been called over, it was intended on the debtor's behalf that at present he was in Paris, but would shortly attend at the court and submit a proposal for the consideration of the creditors.—After some discussion, it was decided to allow the meeting to be further adjourned for a month.—*Financial News*, Jan. 10.

This is from a Scots Guard's letter from Modder River: "A party of Boers, about 80 strong, tried to reinforce the men on the hillside, but the 12th Lancers—or the 9th, I can't be very certain—soon stopped them, and were on them like madmen. They cut up 73 of them, and took the other seven prisoners. I never saw such a cutting up in my life of service. They were caught fairly in the open, and they howled for mercy, but the cavalry had been too long waiting on them to show them mercy. Two days afterwards we were on outpost duty, and what we thought were two Highlanders on horseback in kilts came riding along. They were stopped and found to be Boer spies. . . . Their ignorance in riding into our camp thinking they would pass for Gordons made the camp roar."

[February 20th, 1900]

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RIO DE JANEIRO, FEBRUARY 20th, 1900.

ON Saturday next, the 24th instant, we are expected to unite in celebrating the tenth anniversary of the promulgation of the constitution. We need not say that the people are taking very little interest in these anniversaries, for it is well and widely known. It has long since been discovered that the republic is not for the people, but for a comparatively small group of officeholders. There is no effective expression of public opinion or popular will in the elections, and the returns show that the people are not taking the trouble to vote. There is no popular choice of representatives, no popular discussion of public questions, no consulting of public interests in the framing and execution of laws. The country is governed practically by a ring of political speculators, who make and execute laws for their own glory, satisfaction and protection. They have crude ideas of republican government and they have impracticable theories of the functions and powers of government which they are zealous in promoting. All this they call republican government, and they are anxious that the people and the outside world shall agree with them. As the first decade of this government has now passed into the realm of history, it would be well were every Brazilian citizen to give a few hours' reflection to the results which have been secured by this new form of government. A government is good or bad, right or wrong, according to its results in promoting the progress and welfare of the people. What we call it, matters little as long as it protects life and property, promotes civilizing influences, elevates the people and develops their intelligence, character, independence and wealth. A republic is no better than a despotism if it fails to achieve these results, and it may even be considered worse because it has added deception and broken promises to its misgovernment. If we are now better off here in Brazil than we were a little over ten years ago under the monarchy, then the republic has established its claim upon popular support. But are we better off? Have we more personal liberty and a wider range of rights and privileges in trade and industry? Has popular education been encouraged and promoted? Have industries been promoted, commerce extended, and are the rights of life and property better protected? Have our laws been improved, and is justice better administered? Is our standard of public and private morality higher than it was then: are crimes against public trusts less frequent; and has the standard of official integrity been raised? Is the ballot purer than then, and is congress more devoted to the protection of public interests? Has the wealth of the people been increased; have commerce and industry prospered; are taxes lighter; has the public debt been decreased; are the

people happier and more contented? Can we say "Yes!" to all these, or even a part of these questions? Or to even one of them? We are now passing a milestone on the road, and the creators of the republic must surely be able to give an account of themselves. Can they show that in any one particular the people and the country are better off than they were a little over ten years ago? We have no need to answer for them, nor for the people. The records of these years have been written on heart and brow, in the midst of blood, and suffering, and corruption. Our commerce has been shamefully pillaged and reduced, the people are impoverished, and no one thinks that to-morrow will bring relief. And whose fault is it? Have we been suffering from war, famine and pestilence? or from the blunders and impositions of an unsuitable, ill-adapted, badly-organized, irresponsible and corrupt government?

PERHAPS the most mischievous as well as the most infamous feature of the present war, is the shift of certain yellow journalists in England, who belong body and soul to the Rand speculators, to associate the peace associations in England with the open enemies of the empire. A correspondent of one of these papers even asserts that the agents of these committees are stirring up the Basques against Great Britain by spreading exaggerated and misleading reports among them. Such charges would be contemptible were they not likely to lead to serious annoyances of all the peccant influences at work in this struggle, of the mercenary yellow press is undoubtedly the worst.

WHAT in the world does Cuffi want to fortify Juan Bananero for? The islands are worth nothing and the fortifications will protect nothing. If Cuffi were at war with a strong power, it would take the islands if they were considered worth the effort, no matter if they are foolish. To spend money in smiting them against imaginary dangers, is to throw it away. There is crying need for money to help the poor and unfortunate, even in Cuffi, and it is a crime to waste it on pretentious military display. Let us have an end of it! Millenism is the curse of civilization to-day, and it is dragging us back faster than education and invention can help us forward. And instead of helping civilization to overcome it the church is clearing it on. We can live better without soldiers and fleets and forts and big guns. We want peace and rest, freedom from the tyranny of the sword, the happiness of homes over which hangs no terror of conscription and war.

JUST how the foreign merchant and manufacturer looks at the new impositions on commerce may be seen by an extract, published elsewhere, taken from the *Manchester Weekly Mercury*. They look upon it just as merchants do here, a measure designed to restrict commerce and to harass merchants. And more than that, they resent a regulation which adds to the trouble and difficulty in shipping goods. It is nothing in them that the customs laws in Brazil are so complicated, that no one can know what he is doing, nor is it their fault that a centrifugal rule is carried on here, often with the connivance and assistance of the customs officials themselves. They are not responsible for the acts of merchants and officials in Brazil, and they are very naturally averse to serving as assistant detectives against their customers. The arrangement, we may add, is not only vexatious, but so far as my practical purposes are concerned, it is useless. It will add nothing to the revenue, and it will simplify nothing in the dispatch of business. It will create new items of cost, and these will naturally be added to the price of the goods, so that in the end the consumer will be bearing the burden. And so far as these vexatious regulations restrict trade, the revenues of the country will be the loser. The question, then, may well be asked—Is it worth while to pursue so suicidal a policy?

THESE are another question that naturally suggests itself. The competition in armament has weighed very heavily upon the poorer countries, like Italy and Austria-Hungary. Now we are entering upon an ever fiercer competition in ships. The cost of a great ship is enormous. What is to be the result to the poorer countries? Are we gradually approaching the extinction of the smaller states, and the bankruptcy of even the larger states with embattled finances? Germany is undertaking a very serious burden when she proposes to keep up an army that will be able to meet France and Russia at the same time, and furthermore, to reconstruct a navy which, added to the navy of either France or Russia, is to equal to the British navy? But, if the burden is serious for Germany, what will it be for the poorer states, who can only exist by keeping up at the same time a great army and a great navy?—*The Statist*, Jan. 20.

The Mansion House Fund had reached an aggregate of £ 611,000 on the 22nd ult.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A CURIOUS RELATIONSHIP.

To the Editor.

Sir.—Under the heading "Kruger's Relative Prisoner," the *Daily Mail* of January 22 says:—"One of the prisoners taken in Lord Dunbar's successful skirmish on Thursday is a grandson-in-law of President Kruger." I am puzzled to know how the man who marries another man's granddaughter can be described as a "relative." Is there any authority for it? In my opinion, he is only a connection by marriage, as it is expressed in some parts of the world.

Yours truly,

INSURER.

Rio, 15th February.

THE ROMAN STYLE.

To the Editor.

Sir.—It is with extreme reluctance that I venture to join issue with an authority so learned and positive as a London Gentleman, and yet I see no escape for it. I am of the opinion that MDCCCCL is the correct way to write into Roman characters, and I find that there are others who agree with me. My personal acquaintance with the Roman is not very extensive, being confined to them who run a barrel organ for the amusement of a surprisingly intelligent monkey, and another who goes around inciting old umbrellas, but there was an ancestor of these humble workers named Julius Caesar who lived, lived, made war, attended parliament and wrote books about nineteen hundred and fifty years ago. He was something of an authority in his day, equal perhaps to a London Gentleman in this, and in his well-known *Commentaries* (Book II, chap. LXXXI) he says: "Caesar desiderat utiles DCCCCL, ne quoniam, qui cum learned friend will readily translate into Caesar lost 50 in the year 1950, and there we have the good old Roman style!"

Re specifically and tremblingly submitted,
A CORK GRADUATE.

Rio, 16th February.

PATRIOTIC FUND.

Rio de Janeiro, 17th Feb'y, 1900.

Dear Mr. Lamoureux:—Regarding the committee elected to promote the contributions to the above fund, I find that, through some unaccountable mistake, the name of Mr. H. Sivile was omitted, which I very much regret, as that gentleman has been of the greatest assistance in pushing the matter forward. As one of the members of the committee he is authorized to receive subscriptions.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours very truly,
John A. Finlay,
Hon. Sec.

COFFEE NOTES

—Several new ways of adulterating coffee have lately come to light in England, according to *Toronto Merchant*. One grocer, by coating the burry with sugar, raised the weight from 5 per cent., to 10 per cent., and got a shilling a pound for what otherwise would have brought about two pence.

—It was reported at Toledo in January 11 that the sugar and coffee war between the Americans and the American Sugar Refining Company had been practically settled. In evidence of this the Watson Spice Company—of Toledo, plant of the sugar company—that duly advanced the price of coffee one-half cent a pound.

—Receipts of mild coffee, exclusive of Java, at this port in 1899 amounted to £94,811 lbs., compared with 937,507 lbs. in 1898. The receipts in 1899 were divided as follows: Maracaibo, 329,507 lbs.; Suárez, 298,271 lbs.; Central America, 75,126 lbs.; Mexico, 111,214 lbs.; Luruaya, 73,385 lbs.; Core, 7,915 lbs.; Jamaica, 29,719 lbs.; Costa Rica, 116,713 lbs.—*Morhants' Review*, New York.

—There was a sharp advance in prices of coffee yesterday of 10 to 15 points on the receipt of advices from Rio by Hurd & Reid, saying that several cases of suspected burlap plague had broken out there. During the last hour of business the market reacted 15 points under selling by longs to realize profits. There was also some short selling by the trade as they were disposed to look for a reaction. The failure of Aretz & Co., coffee exporters in Rio, also had a bullish influence. —*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, Jan. 12.

—Messrs. W. H. Crossman & Brother, of New York, have issued a circular dated December 29, in which they express disbelief in the reports of shrinkage in the crops of mild coffee; believe in a ten million Brazil crop this year and the year to follow, discredit London reports of heavy increase in consumption; think the recent rise due to outside speculation, the influence of which will be temporary. The drift of their argument is that coffee will rule 10 per cent. lower at the close of the present crop, as it did at the close of the last Rio and Santos crop of 8,750,000 bags.

AN ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF COFFEE.

On the first of the year the world's visible supply of coffee amounted to 7,936,993 bags, a total which has been only five times exceeded at the time of making up the monthly statements. On December 1, 1899, the visible was 7,436,492 bags; in November 1 it was 7,699,788 bags; on October 1 it was 8,016,556 bags, and on September 1 it was 7,659,511 bags, but on an other in utility opening day did the visible reach the 7,023,020 mark, except on November 1, 1898, when the total was 7,128,860 bags.

Below is the official statement of the visible supply of the world on January 1, 1900, showing stocks in detail:

	Rags.
Stocks—England	256,101
Hamburg	579,070
Antwerp	229,800
Utrecht	1,800,000
Bordeaux	69,600
Marseille	84,900
Trieste	210,000
Netherlands	782,004
Total European stocks (thousand)	4,021,101
Stocks—Rio	182,000
Santos	615,000
Bahia	23,000
United States	—
(Brazil)	839,082
United States	—
(other kinds)	241,610
	1,079,692
Total	5,953,093
Afloat for U. S. from Brazil	415,090
U. S. from Europe	—
U. S. from Java and East	32,000
Europe from Java and	—
East	120,000
Europe from Brazil	473,000
Europe from U. S.	9,000
Grand total	7,036,192
Against Dec. 1st	7,036,192
Against Jan. 1st, 1899	6,691,763

It is generally conceded that the Brazilian crop for 1900 will be large, probably 10,000,000 bags, and yet with a visible supply of more than 7,000,000 bags staring speculators in the face, there are some who found who argue that the market price will advance to 125, a pound before the close of the present crop year.—*Merchant's Review*, New York, Jan. 12.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—There was a strike of stevedores in Mauá on the 15th inst., who wanted an increase in wages.

—It is said that eight nuns in the convent at São Paulo are down with yellow fever, and that great terror prevails in the place.

—It is stated that at Juiz de Fora 15,000 persons called in eight days at the house of Professor Faustino, a faith cure man.

—It is said that there was a great mortality among the rats at Fazenda São Antônio, Bahia, in December, but no bubonic pest has appeared as yet.

—The gubernatorial election in São Paulo on the 15th seemed to have attracted a very light vote. The elector is getting tired of going through the force.

—Senator Rodrigues Alves and Dr. Domingos Marques have been elected without opposition governor and Lieutenant-governor of the state of São Paulo.

—The Minas Gerais state government has recently created an agricultural colony at Laranjeiras to be called "Novo Brasil," in which German colonists are to be located.

—The gubernatorial election in São Paulo on the 15th seemed to have attracted a very light vote. The elector is getting tired of going through the force.

—A São Paulo telegram of the 16th inst. says that there were at this time 10,000 cases of yellow fever at Sorocaba. There must be something radically wrong in the sanitary condition of that town.

—According to reports from Minas Gerais a movement is on foot to compel the resignation of the governor. No one seems to please Dr. Eduardo Ribeiro but himself. In all probability he will soon take over the government and run it as he pleases.

—On Friday last the isolated hospital at Sorocaba closed the day with 116 patients under treatment. During the day the hospital received 27 new patients, discharged 6, and had 5 deaths. In Casa Beira there were 6 patients in hospital under treatment.

—It is reported from Minas that Col. Braga, president of the Aero Republic, has arrived there with two members of his cabinet. He left Gilvez in command during his absence. They are coming down to Pará, where, let us hope, they will be invited to stop.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of Juiz de Fora says that rice was very generally planted through the forest-producing zone in that state during the past year, and with very good results. The planters are greatly encouraged by the results. Let us hope the state government will not crush the industry with export taxes as it has done with other products.

In the state legislature of Paraná Dr. Vicente Machado has introduced a bill conferring on the governor the faculty of deciding contested cases in elections of municipal chambers, prefects and district judges. The bill naturally excites much opposition.

RAILROAD NOTES

The União-Sorocabana company has suspended the stoppage at Sorocaba for breakfast and dinner during the continuance of yellow fever in that town.

On Tuesday five shareholders of the Sorocabana railway conferred with the minister of finance on the affairs of that road. The minister is said to have requested them to state their views in writing.

We omitted to note in our last that the Companhia Edificadora had also made a proposal for the lease of the Central railway. The *Jornal do Commercio*, however, was not at all friendly to the proposal, and the company will probably not push its pretensions.

This week the Rosário railway income was £11,396. In the corresponding week of last year the receipts were £20,153, more than the total revenue of all the railways of Chile. This is an effect of the stupid isolation, so called, of that city.—*Buenos Aires Herald*, Feb. 9.

The *Tribuna* asserts that the minister of finance has recently conferred with President Campos Salles on the subject of the lease of the Central railway. It looks as though Minister Martinho were running the department of industry, transportation and public works, as well as that of finance.

The December receipts of the Central Bahia railway were £45,443\$60, against 93,322\$50 in the same month of 1898, showing an increase of £2,021\$40. For the year ending December 31st the total receipts were £153,197\$50, against 1,399,635\$50 in 1898, showing a decrease of 246,437\$50.

The movement of passengers between the Central and D. Clara stations of the Central railway (suburban traffic), during January last, compared with the same month last year, showed an increase of 45,675 first-class passengers and 72,855 second class, yielding an increase of 19,998\$700 in revenue over last year.

The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway during the week ending February 10th were £39,420\$8 in currency, against £23,645\$8 in the corresponding week of last year, showing an increase of £6,595. Exchange was also a trifling better, which gave a sterling equivalent of £12,935 for this year, against £9,945 last year, showing an increase of £2,990. Since 1st January the aggregate receipts were £62,335 this year, against £56,517 last year—an increase of £5,818.

The *Siglo* states that the tramway managers are applying to the municipality to appoint definite stopping places for the trams, say at the corner and in the middle of each square or block. This will put a stop to the irritating abuse, on which we have often commented, and to which ladies are specially prone, of causing the trams to stop every ten or twenty yards. Only recently we made a suggestion to the above effect.—*Montevideo Times*.—This is a subject which Rio tramway managers might also take into consideration.

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Conde d'Eu railway was held in London on the 22nd ult., when the chairman stated that the year 1898-99 was a very bad one for the company, there being a decrease in both passengers and goods carried. On the other side, he was glad to say, the management had been able to effect a reduction in the working expenses. The result was a loss on working of some £1,500. As a matter of fact, the line was not large enough and did not tap the rich products of the province, where a considerable amount of cotton and other crops was cultivated. The company had received the government guarantee in paper and had sold it at \$1, against 88 1/2 last year. It was proposed to pay the same dividend as last year, viz., 3 per cent, for the year.

SHIPPING NOTES

The French sloop, "Béarne" which recently went ashore near Montevideo, has been successfully floated.

Three of the yellow-fever patients in the floating lazaretto at Buenos Aires were reported on the 13th as having died.

Col. Arthur Torres is said to be organizing a company for direct steam navigation between Rio de Janeiro and Caravels.

Advices have been telegraphed to all the Brazilian ports that the permission granted to foreign vessels to receive and convey provisions, etc., to the port of Santos, has been cancelled, the port having disappeared from the latter port.

The department of marine has shortened the names of some of the war vessels and has restored the name of "República" to the cruiser whose name the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto had changed to "Quinze de Novembro." This is right and sensible. Now let us have the ridiculous name of "Floriano Peixoto" dropped and the old name of "Desterro" restored to the port and capital of Santa Catharina.

The "Severn," one of the Royal Mail vessels chartered by the British government as a transport, is expected here direct from the Cape in a day or two. She is now free, and will probably load cargo for Brazilian ports.—*Montevideo Times*, Feb. 6.

It will be pleasing to Dr. Nuno de Andrade to know that we are to have no English until this week until Sunday, which is a holiday. We shall therefore get our home letters on Monday, providing the postoffice clerks are not all off to the carnival. The regular Royal Mail packet cuts our acquaintance this time, because of our pest doctors, and we are left to wait for the coming of a cargo steamer.

The new ironclad "Marechal Deodoro" arrived in port on the morning of the 18th inst. The vessel has the following dimensions: length 267.3 feet; breadth 47.9 feet; maximum draught 13 1/4 feet (4 metres); displacement 3,612 tons. (The draught, given by *O País*, does not seem correct.) The engines are capable of developing 3,400 horse-power and the speed is said to be 14 miles an hour. The armor varies from 3.9 inches to 11.8 inches in thickness. Her armament consists of two 9-in. Armstrong guns mounted in fore and aft turrets, four 4 1/2 inch Armstrong guns, mounted at the angles of the citadel, 6 Nordenfeldts (37 m. m.) on upperdeck, two Maxim's fore and aft, and two torpedo tubes.

LOCAL NOTES

A telegram from Montevideo says that Dr. Blas Vidal, Uruguayan minister to this capital, has offered his resignation.

It is stated that up to 1st Tuesday the type-setters and other employees of the national printing-office had not received their pay for January.

There was another case of suspected pest in Rio on the 12th inst. On the 13th one death from bubonic pest and one more suspected case, were reported.

The city of Oporto has been declared clean and all restrictions on communication have been withdrawn. When, now, will our sanitary smiths remove their quarantine restrictions?

The British minister at this capital, Mr. F. C. H. Phipps, left for Europe on leave of absence on the French packet "Coriolanus" on the 14th inst. During his absence the legation here will be in charge of Sir Brooks Boothby, 1st secretary of legation.

We are anticipating no slight difficulty with our next issue. Saturday will be a political holiday—the anniversary of the promulgation of the constitution—while Sunday, Monday and Tuesday will be devoted to carnival. If we can publish on Monday, the situation will be saved; if not, then we must publish on Wednesday and risk losing the mail.

Pedro Alvares Cabral has apparently decided to settle at Tudos os Santos, where he has paid £500 for a town lot. Four hundred years ago, when he made the great discovery that we are all engaged in celebrating, he might have had for nothing the pick and choice of all the town lots in the country. Evidently Pedro is not made of the same stuff as Raúlillo, Pensador & Co.

Dr. José de Saldanha da Gama has been appointed director of the Polytechnic School. He held some years ago that office, for which he is said to have displayed much competence; but in 1898 was dismissed by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto on account of being brother of Admiral Saldanha da Gama. His reappointment is an act for which we take pleasure in congratulating the present government.

Our Parisian contemporary *Le Brésil* is to be congratulated on at least one truthful confession. In the issue of 21st January notice is given of the federal elections of 31st December, in which our colleague says that they have not been without their ordinary accompaniment of frauds and violence. It is to be feared that too much frankness in this direction will cost *Le Brésil* the helpful friendship of the treasury.

A curious telegram from London appeared in *O País* yesterday morning. It reads:—"A decrease in criminals has been verified in the courts, the fact being attributed to the enlistment in the army of many individuals of bad repute." If we are not mistaken we have seen something of that description on this side of the frog-pond— even to the release of condemned criminals on condition of enlistment. And we have likewise seen unprincipled offenders rise to high social position.

The *Daily Mail* of January 23 says:—At a meeting of the British Guiana branch of the Navy League the following message was read from Mr. Rudyard Kipling:—

"Bravo British Guiana! Seeing what they have had to contend with lately in the sugar line, they have done uncommonly well. Please convey to them my very best thanks (a) as vice-president of the league, and (b) as perpetrator of 'The Absent-minded Beggar,' and (c) as a fellow contributor to the big jack-pot which we're boiling up on Thomas's behalf. Have you seen Brazil and Trinidad come into the game?"

Very sincerely,
RUDYARD KIPLING.

The magnificent donation of seven hundred pounds by the Kipling Poem Fund sent from Rio de Janeiro is a splendid example of the manner in which Britons the wide world over are pulling together. The formation of the "Absent-minded Beggar" Relief Corps will give a new impetus to these generous responses, for this corps systematically undertakes work which has hitherto been left to chance, with the most deplorable results, as we have lately witnessed.—*Daily Mail*.

Smalwyk desires us to call attention once more to that peculiar phase of public morality which is deeply offend by a bathing dress which does not cover the body and legs, and which, at the same time, takes no note of the shameful things seen every day in our streets. It also permits practices at our theatres which are offensive in the highest degree. "It would seem," he remarked, "that we are far more sensitive to appearances than to the real thing. We permit disgusting immoralities, and abase the bath at the bare suspicion of one."

We deeply regret to hear of the death of Mrs. Chalmers, wife of Mr. George Chalmers, superintendent of the Morro Velho mines. She was suffering from pulmonary consumption and died last week at their residence in Morro Velho. The news will come as a painful surprise to the many who have enjoyed the boundless hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers at the mines, and the heartfelt sympathy of these and their many other friends, among whom we desire to be included, will be often offered to Mr. Chalmers in his sad bereavement.

When Prince Henry, he of the mailed fist, arrived at Hong Kong with his fleet, he found the English officers laying out a cricket pitch. When poor Egerton had his legs blown off he said, "no more cricket for me," and quietly lit a cigarette. So it is that cricket on the battle field is ever present, undying. Among those of local cricket who have gone to the front is Mr. Reginald Yorke, a member of the Quilmes Club. A splendid rider, an excellent shot and athlete. Though not successful in his army exam, he will make a model horse soldier for which he has volunteered.—*Buenos Aires Sport and Pastime*, Feb. 7.

"Yes, I know it's a stupid sort of fun," says Smith, and of course we ought to be ashamed, when we are not even able to buy for a sufficient quantity of good wholesome fun, to waste what money we have in throwing bits of colored paper at each other. But the fact is that we are nearly dead for a little amusement and Martinho hasn't left us enough money to pay for anything substantial. And so, not having a dog, we have to hunt with a cat. What makes me uneasy is that so many of the paperthrowers persist in making the fun, such as it is, too conspicuous. If Martinho sees us, he won't be happy until he has made us put a consumption tax stamp on every one of those little bits of colored paper.

One of the laziest doctors during the heated period tells us that the habitual drinker of alcohol went down in almost every instance in which he was attacked and that the proportion of those attacked who were accustomed to alcohol was very great, and whatever might be one's habits, he advised a suspension of alcoholic drinks during the hot weather. This is the consensus of medical advice. The same doctor told us that a foolish youth who was very warm went into a restaurant or bar for a whisky and soda and was cautioned to take but little at a time. But he laughingly said he would show a man how to take a drink, and drank a full glass at once and in two minutes he was down and in a few more he was dead.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

BIRTH

At the Fazenda Dumont, Ribeirão Preto, São Paulo, on 15th February, the wife of John Waller Hugo Fussell, of a daughter.

THE PAY SANDU CRICKET CLUB.

We are in receipt of the Committee's Estimate for 1900, which shows a very commendable amount of enterprise on their part in improving the grounds, and a very urgent need of additional support. While the Club began the year with £43,500 cash in hand, it owes £700 on current expenses for the past year, £1,905,500 on improving the ground and 2,910 on the new pavilion, bungalow shed and refreshment bar. Against these and current expenses for the year the committee counts on £7,800 from its membership subscriptions, 2,000 from new members, £600 from the special subscriptions for ground improvements which are not yet paid and £300 from refreshment account. Besides these a subscription of 390£ was recently made at the annual meeting. Including some small items on both sides of the account which we need not mention, the Committee counts on a deficit of 327,550 at the end of the year. Let us hope this will be more than covered during the season.

SOPHIA HARRIOT TATAM.

(Née FREELAND.)

The Church and social life in this city is sensibly the poorer by the death of Mrs. William Tatam, who, after a long and painful illness, passed to her rest at the age of forty-eight.

Born in London in 1851, she married in 1870 Mr. William Tatam, then a partner in the firm of Messrs. Phipps Brothers & Co., of this city. Her life was a beautiful example of what quiet, unobtrusive, persistent goodness can

effect, and at social gatherings her presence was a natural and welcome sight.

A humble minded Christian of the evangelical portion of the Church of England, trying to the few who were allowed to know something of her inner life, an almost morbid self-depreciation, having borne strange burdens of sorrow,—yet she moved about with a strong, even cheerfulness, shedding brightness all about her, upon all sorts of people, making them aware, in a world so full of petty misunderstandings and littleness, of her genuine and true sympathy. Always eager to admit what was good and attractive in others, she was a non conductor of any spiteful and gossiping criticisms. And yet she possessed a shrewd, humorous intelligence which could penetrate, if necessary, unreality.

Now that she is gone many will realize almost with surprise the measure of her kindness.

Her funeral at the British cemetery, Guinóbó, on the 24th of January, 1900, was attended with every mark of respect and affection by her relatives and numerous friends.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

The Stone Reef at the Mouth of Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil; by J. C. Branner and C. E. Gilman. Reprinted from *The American Geologist* of December, 1899.

The Manganese Deposits of Bahia and Minas Gerais; by Prof. John C. Branner, of Stanford University, Cal. A paper presented to the Institute of Mining Engineers at its California meeting, September, 1899.

BUSINESS NOTES

The Banco Regional da Parahyba do Sul is in liquidation.

It is stated that a new bank with a capital of 2,000,000\$ is to be established at Peruíbe.

The Montenegro printing office on Rua Nova do Ouvidor will be sold at auction day after tomorrow.

It is stated that a new bank is to be established at Minas with a capital of 20,000,000\$ obtained at Hamburg.

There is to be established a butter factory at Lima Duarte in the state of Minas Gerais. The respective capital is \$0,000.

Executive decree No. 3,599 of the 16th inst. makes another deficiency appropriation of 437,705\$55 for the war department.

The business houses of Pelotas have sent a telegram to the Centro Commercial of Rio de Janeiro protesting against the stamp tax.

Last month the deposits in the government savings bank (*caixa econômica*) at Rio de Janeiro amounted to 2,586,880\$ and the withdrawal to 2,106,321\$73.

A Pelotas telegram of the 15th says several droves of cattle are on their way to that city and the arrivals will therefore be largely increased by the end of the month.

It is said that Swift & Co., the widely known Chicago packers, will put up a large cold-storage plant at Pará. There'll be a new object on which to levy taxes, in that case.

By a decree of the 15th inst. the government grants exemption from import duties to the Rio de Janeiro Harbour and Dock Co., Ltd., for the material imported for works and administration.

What benefit did the merchants of Manáus derive from the \$1,059,555\$72 which they paid last year into the custom-house of a government that does not even protect them from the depredations of piratical adventurers?

The firm of Costa Mattos & Co. has informed the president of the Sociedade Nacional de Agricultura Brasileira that it is paying from \$1500 to \$1600 per kilo for *pila* fibre. Smalwyk says it's a *pila* he has none to sell.

The *Tribuna* says that David Saxe de Queiroz has offered to compromise for the reported sum of 5,700,000\$, his claim against the government on account of *burgos agrícolas*. And it will be a very good business for David even at that!

The *Gazeta de Ueraba* has published a series of articles against the exorbitant municipal tax on peddlers. The tax is 2,000\$ when the respective packs are carried by men and 4,000\$ when they are carried in vehicles or on the backs of mules, or other animals.

The French merchants in São Paulo telegraphed to their diplomatic representative in Rio de Janeiro on the 13th to the effect that a failure to celebrate a truce with Brazil will lead to a total loss of their trade in this country. They ask the legation to use every effort to avoid such a result.

On last Tuesday a committee of business men had a conference with the minister of finance, who stated that the government had decided not to insist on the stamping of dry goods and to permit merchants and manufacturers to pay the consumption tax by means of stamps on the respective invoice.

—We see by the *Diário Popular* that a gross falsification of Nestle's food is being sold in São Paulo. As this heartless speculation endangers the lives of infants, great care should be taken to buy only from reputable dealers who import the genuine article. The falsifiers, when caught, should be severely punished.

—The increase in the suburban passenger traffic shows that residents are steadily moving out into the suburbs to escape the heavy rents which have ruled in this city. The great number of empty houses and the reductions in rents prove that the landlords are feeling the loss and are, at the eleventh hour, trying to recover their tenants. They put on the screw when they had the opportunity, and extorted the last cent from tenants who had no choice but submission. Let us hope that empty houses will now teach them a valuable lesson.

—The Associação Commercial of Porto Alegre has solicited the cooperation of the Centro Commercial of this city in opposing the consumption taxes on existing stocks of merchandise. The Centro will, we trust, accede to the request, and we believe that a vigorous effort to relieve the taxpayers of this burden will prove successful. The conciliatory attitude which the government is beginning to display towards business men leads us to hope that it has at last perceived the utility of its attempt to improve the financial situation by means of exorbitant taxation.

—There will be an exceptional demand this year for *Whitaker's Almanack* and *Hazell's Annual* because of the army lists and other reliable information relating to the South African war. Crashley has only recently received the last issues of these two well-known, invaluable reference books, and as the supply will soon be exhausted it will be well to secure your copy at once. Every *chacara* ought to have at least a copy of *Whitaker* to settle all disputes, for you can find almost everything between its covers. And as for *Hazell's* it is even more complete than *Whitaker's* on home topics, besides having biographical sketches of the principal men of the day.

—So denaturalized has become the service in the postoffice that our American newspaper mail received there on Saturday week was not put in our box on Wednesday morning. It had been thrown on the floor and the postoffice clerks would not even take the trouble to pick it up and pass it on to our messenger. A complaint to the chief of section enabled us to get the papers, but some of them were so trampled and dirty that we felt obliged to show them to the *Administrador* who promised to have the abuse corrected. The chief of section offers the excuse that they are overworked, but at the same time this does not explain why a crowd of idling, cigarette-smoking, gossiping clerks can not do their work properly and promptly. We rent a box and expect our mail to be delivered in good order, but it is invariably late and frequently dirty.

—Yesterday there was a meeting of business men at the building of the Centro Commercial for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee chosen on the 1st inst. According to the report of this committee the government's decision in regard to the payment of the consumption tax on dry goods is as follows:—The tax on goods made in Brazil will be paid by means of stamps on the respective notes of sale and that on imported goods by means of stamps on the respective notes of entry at the custom-house. Up to the 19th prox. merchants will send to the general revenue office inventories of their present stocks of merchandise and on these stocks they will pay the tax when notified to do so. If the tax does not exceed 500\$, it will be paid in cash; if it exceeds that sum, it will be paid in three installments, the 1st on June 30, the 2nd on Sept. 30 and the 3rd on Dec. 31. The president of the Centro stated that on a suitable occasion there would be chosen a committee to report on the means of overcoming certain difficulties and irregularities that are detrimental to trade.

NEW BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN BANKS.

BRUSSELS, January 22.—Under the name of the Banque Belge des Prêts Tourniers, a new credit establishment has been called into existence at Antwerp, with the assistance of the Banque d'Anvers, the Compagnie Anversoise d'Entreprises Coloniales, the Brazilian Bank for Germany at Hamburg, together with some private banking firms.

The capital of the new concern, which is to last for a period of thirty years, amounts to 12,000,000\$, in ordinary and preference shares, but can eventually be raised to 25,000,000\$. Its object is to carry out all kinds of mortgage business, at home as well as abroad. The establishment of foreign branch offices is projected, and the first subsidiary concern is to be a bank at Rio de Janeiro with a capital of 5,000,000\$, and a field of operation in the Brazilian provinces of Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Minas Geraes, and Rio Grande do Sul.

According to the statutes no mortgage to be contracted in these countries can exceed 50 per cent. of the taxation value as to rural estates, and 75 per cent. if situated within the town.—*Financial News*, Jan. 25.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The Sergipe state government has burned apolices to a value of \$61,000\$000.

—While the treasury is burning its revenues, how can it be expected to pay salaries and accounts?

—A man may burn his money if he pleases, but if he is owing this money to others, he commits a criminally dishonest act.

—Another addition to the army of office holders is announced. The state of São Paulo has been divided into 34 consumption tax districts.

—A telegram of the 13th inst. from Santa Catharina says that the custom-house employees at that place had up to that date received no pay for three months.

—A telegram of the 13th inst. from Curitiba states that up to that date holders of bonds of the federal government had not received the respective interest for the half years ended June 30 and Dec. 31, 1899.

—On Saturday last, the minister of finance burned another 2,000,000\$ in revenue, in accordance with the provisions of the funding loan, while creditors of the government are unable to get their claims settled at the treasury. On the same occasion 3,000 redeemed apolices of the 1898 loan were also burned.

—It is stated that in São Paulo the last fiscal year closed with a balance of \$3,522,513\$001. It is added that at present there is no floating debt, current expenses are paid up to date and there is a cash balance of 9,500,000\$ in the state treasury. If these figures are correct, the present is the most economical administration that São Paulo has had for a long time. The state treasury was in a very different state when Campos Salles left the governor's chair.

—Another illustration has just been given of the value of the annual budget over which so much time and money are spent. An executive decree of the 16th inst. opens a supplementary credit of \$87,708\$352 for the item «Transport of troops, freights and baggage, purchase and repair of vessels (embarcações) and fuel in the war department. The expenditure on this item was 1,160,555\$770 in 1896, 1,216,290\$785 in 1897 and 1,072,105\$630 in 1898—yet the budget for the current year appropriates only 1,000,000\$000, which the minister of war considers totally inadequate for the service. Such budgets might very well be suppressed.

—The Manaus customs house is one of the few whose receipts for last year exceeded those for 1898. The following is a comparative statement of the receipts for the two years, excluding deposits, which are not properly revenue:

	1898	1899
Import duties (including labor and storage).	6,215,236\$7476	7,452,561\$991
Customs in port taxes.	128,384\$880	281,137\$601
Other receipts	234,086\$155	326,155\$577
Total.	6,577,707\$781	8,059,855\$172

The deposits amounted to 120,721\$047 in 1898 and 141,993\$029 in 1899.

THE NEW CENTURY.

On the opening days of 1900 the discussion continues to rage as to whether the First of January was the commencement of a year or a century, and it might be thought impossible to put forward a fresh argument on the subject. We will, nevertheless, endeavor to do this, and to be so far novel as to plead that good old Tory doctrine (the wisdom of our ancestors) in support of the theory that 1900 will close the nineteenth century. Let us look at what the London newspapers have said upon the point at the critical date in times past. There were none in 1800, so we must let that pass. There were no dailies, moreover, in 1700, but if the *Post-Man*, the *Post-Boy*, and the *Flying Post* of the period covering January 1, 1700, be searched, no claim that a new century had been commenced will be found, though it will be discovered a year later. Even more emphatic is the evidence of a hundred years afterwards, for on January 1, 1801, the *Times* came out with a leading article on the new century, while the *Morning Post* not only published some «Original Poetry on the Commencement of the Nineteenth Century» but facetiously announced, under the heading «Important Death», that «Last night died suddenly, at twelve o'clock, that celebrated character Mr. Eighteenth Century, at the great age of one hundred years.» If there was one journalist then living who would have been delighted to dispute what everybody else believed, if he had considered it at all possible, it was William Cobbett; but even that chronicler disputed published in the well-known *Porcupine* of January 1, 1801, some poetry on the new century, and we can safely wait a twelvemonth to follow his example.—*Exchange*.

—If a man has a col' on the chist, get Casey's mixture fr' man an' baist, put him in bed, slap a mustard plaster on him that'll keep his mind employed, an' laye thin fight it out. May th' best man win. If the patient's alive in th' mornin' he'll not have stren' to cough.—*Mr. Dodge*.

According to the statutes no mortgage to be contracted in these countries can exceed 50 per cent. of the taxation value as to rural estates, and 75 per cent. if situated within the town.—*Financial News*, Jan. 25.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 20th, 1900.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1,000), gold..... 27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (1,000) in U. S. coin at \$4.865 per £ 1 stg. 54 75 cts
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold. 1887
do of £ 1 stg. in Brazilian gold. 8 890

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day. 7 15/16 d.
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold) 34/401

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper) 294 lbs. 101

Present value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at \$4.80 per £ 1 stg. 15.87c.

Value of \$1.00 (U. S. coin) sterl. in Brazilian currency (paper) 68/22
Value of £ 1 sterl. 30/23

EXCHANGE.

Feb. 12.—Today's market was not steady, and quotations rose and fell several times; there was very little business done.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills. opening 7 25/32 closing 7 13/16-7 27/32
Private bills. opening 7 23/12 closing 7 7/4-7 7/8

Official value of the milreis 287-288 reis gold.

Feb. 13.—The market was firm; transactions reported were small.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills. opening 7 13/16 closing 7 13/16-7 27/32
Private bills. opening 7 7/8 closing 7 7/8-7 27/32

Official value of the milreis 289-292 reis gold.

Feb. 14.—The market remained firm, with few attention, business was still restricted.

Official quotations on London were as follows:

Bank bills. opening 7 13/16-7 27/32 closing 7 13/16-7 27/32
Private bills. opening 7 7/8-7 27/32 closing 7 7/8-7 27/32

Official value of the milreis 289-292 reis gold.

Feb. 15.—Today's market was quiet, and with very little business reported.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills. opening 7 27/32-7 13/16 closing 7 27/32-7 13/16
Private bills. opening 7 7/8 closing 7 7/8-7 13/16

Official value of the milreis 289-291 reis gold.

Feb. 16.—Quotations today remained well sustained, there was very little business reported.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills. opening 7 13/16-7 27/32 closing 7 13/16-7 27/32
Private bills. opening 7 7/8-7 27/32 closing 7 7/8-7 27/32

Official value of the milreis 289-292 reis gold.

Feb. 17.—The market remained firm and with an upwards tendency. Business remained dull.

Official quotations on London were as follows:

Bank bills. opening 7 13/16-7 27/32 closing 7 13/16-7 27/32
Private bills. opening 7 7/8-7 27/32 closing 7 7/8-7 27/32

Official value of the milreis 289-292 reis gold.

Feb. 18.—Quotations today remained firm and with an upwards tendency. Business remained dull.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills. opening 7 13/16-7 27/32 closing 7 13/16-7 27/32
Private bills. opening 7 7/8-7 27/32 closing 7 7/8-7 27/32

Official value of the milreis 289-292 reis gold.

Feb. 19.—The market was therefore paralyzed, and continued to be so. The receipts for the week were 1,13,30 bags, and the shipments 71,15 bags.

Arrivals from foreign markets show a considerable decrease in sales, though they are still high compared with last year. The sales in New York aggregated 109,000 bags, Havre 169,000, Hamburg 107,000 and London 67,000—total 452,000 bags, against 475,000 in the corresponding week of last year, and 682,000 in the preceding week.

The detailed movements of the market during the week were as follows:—

Ruling prices during the week for N. Y. Type

No. 7 at Rio, and for Good Average

at Santos, with daily reported sales

at the former market.

Rio N. 7 Reported Santos, Good

per arroba sales per kilos

Feb. 12. 15\$800-16\$000 12,000 bags. 65/60

13. 15 800-16 000 5,000 " 9 600

14. 15 800-16 000 5,000 " 9 600

15. 15 600-15 800 2,000 " 9 600

16. 15 400-15 600 2,000 " 9 600

17. 15 000-15 200 2,000 " 9 600

18. 15 000-15 200 2,000 " 9 600

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75. 15 000-15 200 2,000 " 9 600

76. 15 000-15

Kerosene.—The Rowan Prince brought 12,000 cases from New York. We quote at 12500 per case wholesale.

Rosin.—No receipts. Brokers quote from 25500 to 26500 per barrel of 200 pounds.

Turpentine.—The receipts were 900 cases and 8 barrels ex *Portuguese Prince* from New York. There were no changes in prices.

Cement.—The arrivals last week were 4,819 barrels ex Schenck from Bremen; 7,644 ex *Hollandia* and 3,678 ex *Poorith Castle* from London. The wholesale price is from 14,000 to 17,000 per barrel.

Indian Corn.—No arrivals. Prices are unchanged.

Bran.—Arrivals nil. Native bran is now quoted from 4000 to 5000 per bag of 40 kilos.

Hay.—Receipts nil. Quotations unchanged.

Coal.—The receipts were 3,668 tons ex *Teresa* from Newport.

Rum.—The receipts continue regular. Prices are advanced as shown below:

Paraffinum and Mincel. 245,500—355,700

Campos. 235,000—240,000

Anger and Paraty. 245,000—246,000

Parahyba. 245,000—240,000

Alcohol of 36 to 38 deg. 360,000—360,600

Alito. 40 deg. 400,000—410,000

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

FEBRUARY 15.

BALTIMORE.—Amr. bk. *Josephine*; 170 tons; McClellan; 45 ds; sandries to John L. Bisset.

FEB. 16.

PASCAGOULA.—Br. bk. *Dalhousie*; 896 tons; Miles; 92 ds; lumber to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

FEBRUARY 15.

PALMACHEL.—Br. bk. *May Clausen*; 182 tons; Lloyd salt tides.

FEB. 16.

MIDDLEBROUGH.—Germ. bk. *Ocean*; 1,279 tons; Daner; minangas.

FEB. 17.

MIDDLEBROUGH.—Nor. sp. *Superb*; 1,360 tons; Ildi mer; manganese.

NEW CASTLE.—Br. sp. *Hastings*; 1,573 tons; Thomas; ballast.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK. 1—10 cents and 5% primage per bag of coffee.

NEW ORLEANS. 1—10 cents and 5% primage per bag of coffee.

ANTWERP. 1—35 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

BREMEN. 1—ton of 1,000 kilos.

HAMBURG. 1—ton of 1,000 kilos.

LIVERPOOL. 1—ton of 1,000 kilos.

COPENHAGEN. 1—37 shillings 6 d. and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

GENOA. 1—10 francs and 10% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

MARSEILLES. 1—ton of 1,000 kilos.

BORDEAUX. 1—10 francs and 10% primage per ton of 900 kilos.

HAVRE. 1—35 francs and 10% primage per ton of 900 kilos.

TRIESTE. 1—10 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

LONDON. 1—36 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

SOUTHAMPTON. 1—36 shillings and 5% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

CAPE-TOWN. 1—50 shillings and 2 1/2% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

P. ELIZABETH. 1—ton.

PONT NATAL. 1—57 shillings 6 d. and 2 1/2% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

EAST LONDON. 1—57 shillings 6 d. and 2 1/2% primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

DURBAN. 1—ton.

MOSSEL BAY. 1—ton.

MONTEVIDEO. 1—5,000 per bag of 50 kilos.

B. ARIES. 1—ton.

ENGAGEMENTS.

NEW ORLEANS.—Br. str. *Columbia*; 36,000 bags of coffee.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Ital. str. *Sophia*; 500 da do.

NEW YORK.—Br. str. *Cotteridge*; 2,000 da do.

HAMBURG.—Germ. str. *Corrientes*; 2,000 da do.

TRIESTE.—Aust. str. *Schweidnitz*; 1,375 do do.

CHARTER.

Br. lug. *Bleuheim*; to load coffee here to New York at 25 cents per bags of 60 kilos.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, February 18th, 1900.

NAME DATE FROM CONSIGNMENT

American 870 Feb. 13 Baltimore, J. L. Bisset

British 870 Feb. 13 Baltimore, J. L. Bisset

German 870 Feb. 13 Baltimore, J. L. Bisset

bk. *Josephine* 870 Feb. 13 Baltimore, J. L. Bisset

bk. *Queen* 870 Jan. 20 Mitis, E. I. Braz.

sp. *Monrovia* 870 Jan. 20 Pensacola, To order.

sp. *Marabout* 870 Jan. 20 Pensacola, To order.

sc. *Blenford* 870 Feb. 3 Pensacola, To order.

sc. *Southampton County* 870 Feb. 3 Pensacola, To order.

bk. *Dalhousie* 870 Feb. 16 do

bk. *Georgina* 870 Feb. 16 do

bk. *Josephine* 870 Feb. 16 do

bk. *Alma* 870 Feb. 16 do

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies ... February 19th.

Emissor	Circulation	Public Funds			Nominal Value	Last Quotation		
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
\$56,595,300\$	278,763,700\$			Stock 5 1/4% currency (apalices)	1,000\$ 800\$	\$78,000\$		
60,000,000	104,000,000			Bonds of 1857, 6 1/2%	1,000\$ 1,000	860,000\$	871,000	
119,600	66,000,000			Bonds, 4 1/2%	1,000\$ 200	1,000,000	1,010,000	
30,000,000	11,584,500			Gold, 1,000, 6 1/2%	1,000\$ 500	—	—	
\$1,885,000	22,055,500			Do do 1878, 4 1/2%	1,000\$ 500	—	—	
109,694,000	13,350,000			Do do 1878, 4 1/2%	1,000\$ 500	—	—	
17,500,000	Fcs.	17,500,000		State of São Paulo	1,000\$ 500\$	200	—	
13,193,000	12,193,000			Idem 6 1/2%	1,000\$ 500\$	200	—	
5,000,000	1,533,200			Idem 6 1/2%	1,000\$ 500\$	200	—	
Fcs.	65,000,000			Idem 5 1/2%	1,000\$ 500\$	200	—	
5,000,000	48,500,000			Idem 5 1/2%	1,000\$ 500\$	200	—	
600,000	1,500,000			Rio de Janeiro	1,000\$ 500\$	200	—	
10,000,000	500,000			do do 6 1/2% (1894)	1,000\$ 500\$	200	—	
25,000,000	27,855,400			Paráhyba, 6 1/2%	1,000\$ 500\$	200	—	
7,200,000	1,200,000			Pernambuco, 6 1/2%	1,000\$ 500\$	200	—	
1,200,000	54,800			Municipal, City of São Paulo, 6 1/2%	1,000\$ 500\$	200	—	
400,000	400,000			do do São Paulo, 7 1/2%	1,000\$ 500\$	200	—	
				do do Petrópolis, 7 1/2%	1,000\$ 500\$	200	—	
				do do Alem Paráhyba, 7 1/2%	1,000\$ 500\$	200	—	
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	10,000	91,000	200\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	200\$ 4,000,000\$	\$800 Jan. 1900	200\$ 5000	21,500
15,000,000	80,000	66,000	200	Comércio	200\$ 5,120,000	6000 ditto 1900	1900	
24,000,000	120,000	20,000	200	Construtor do Brasil	200\$ 1,615,000	7000 ditto 1900	7000	—
18,000,000	80,000	all	200	Credito Móvel	200\$ 750,000	23000 ditto 1892	11,500	12,500
5,000,000	40,000	200	200	Crédito Real do Brasil	200\$ 303,079	12 1/2% ditto 1892	3 000	5 000
750,000	25,000	all	50	Depósitos e Descontos	200\$ 640,000	1,000 ditto 1900	1,000	
8,000,000	40,000	all	50	Financiera do Brasil	200\$ 71,950	4,000 ditto 1900	35 000	
12,125,000	12,119	all	50	Hipotecário do Brasil	200\$ 200,000	4,000, July 1900	52 000	54 000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Hora e Commercio	200\$ 636,110	6000, Jan. 1900	110,000	113,000
101,535,000	50,717,5	all	200	Nacional Brasileiro	200\$ 2,000,000	10,000 ditto 1900	180,000	
20,000,000	100,000	200	200	Rio e Matto Grosso	200\$ 391,700	6000 ditto 1900	110,000	122,000
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Riachuelo e M. series	200\$ 1,000	1,000 ditto 1900	20,000	
				Riachuelo e M. series	200\$ 7,580,311	9,000 ditto 1900	248 000	
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Riachuelo e M. series	200\$ 110	4,000, July 1900	123,000	130,000
10,000,000	50,000	200	200	Commercio da Bahia	200\$ 2,185,326	11 1/2% ditto 1898		
7,000,000	55,000	all	200	Com. e Indústria do Pará	200\$ 6,000,000	1,000 ditto 1900	183,000	191,000
				Crédito Real de Minas Geraes	200\$ 1,818,800	12 1/2% ditto 1899	190 000	
7,500,000	31,500	14,697	200	Credito Real de S. Paulo	200\$ 1,141,521	8 1/2% ditto 1899	100,000	
		10,602	—	do	200\$ 1,000	ditto 1899	12,000	
		12,500	—	do	200\$ 60	ditto 1899	32 000	
25,000,000	125,000	200	200	Ladoreiros S. Paulo	200\$ 400,000	12 1/2% ditto 1895	140,000	
		55,000	200	Mercantil de Santos	200\$ 800,000	8,000 ditto 1900	800	
		50,000	200	S. Paulo	200\$ 695,000	7 1/2%, Jan. 1905	—	
10,554,610			200	União de S. Paulo	200\$ 400,000	5 1/2%, July 1899	400	
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
5,500,000\$	\$50,000	all	£ 10	Leopoldina	£ 10	36,672\$	2500 Oct. 92	26 000—27 000
5,000,000\$	\$50,000	all	1,000	Minas de S. Jerônimo	100\$ 1000	—		
12,000,000	60,000	all	100	Macacá e Campos	100\$ 650,000	—		
20,000,000	100,000	all	100	Minaçu e Minas	100\$ 2,000,000	—		
62,000,000	310,000	33,525	200	Oeste de Minas	200\$ 2,001,489	Int. Sept. 93	8 000	
		266,475	do	do	200\$ 75	—	5 750	6 000
10,000,000	10,000	all	100	Quintalinho	200\$ 100	—		
70,000,000	350,000	all	200	Utinga Sorocaba-Ribeirão	200\$ 1,635,147	6 1/2% June. 92	22 000—27 000	
1,600,000	5,000	5,400	200	União Valentina	200\$ 45,710	6,000, Feb. 86	10 000	
42,000,000	210,000	all	200	Vitória	200\$ 585,378	Int. Jan. 92	1 750—2 000	
12,500,000	65,000	all	200	Tocantins e Araguaia	200\$ 55	—	40 000	
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Carioca	100\$ 165,687	—	—	80 000
6,000,000	30,000	200	200	Carris Urbanos	200\$ 6,971	12,500, July 91	155,000	
700,000	7,000	100	200	Corcovado (and Hotel)	200\$ 559,174	3 000, July 91	150 000	
14,000,000	70,000	all	200	Jardim Botânico	200\$ 5,000	ditto 99	165,000—171,000	
12,000,000	60,000	55,000	200	Christópolis	200\$ 105,899	8 000, July 91	4 500, Aug. 99	100 000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Vila Izabel	200\$ 32,499	—		
500,000	5,000	all	100	Pernambuco	200\$ 32,336	10 000, Aug. 99	180 000	
		7,500	200	do	200\$ 16,237	10 000, July 1900	205,000	
		10,000	200	do	200\$ 111,143	10 000 ditto 1900	200 000	
		20,000	200	do	200\$ 7,921	5 000, July 91	103,000	
		20,000	200	Ribeirão (Woodens)	200\$ 12,000	12 000, July 98	200 000	
		4,000	200	Mangueira	200\$ 33,336	10 000, Aug. 99	180 000	
		10,000	200	Paraná e Fluminense	200\$ 16,237	10 000, July 1900	220 000	
		20,000	200	Paracambi	200\$ 10,000	10 000 ditto 1900	200 000	
		30,000	200	Progresso Industrial	200\$ 111,143	10 000 ditto 1900	200 000	
		30,000	200	Ribeirão (Woodens)	200\$ 12,000	12 000, July 98	200 000	
		6,000	200	Ribeirão (Woodens)	200\$ 3,333	10 000, Aug. 99	180 000	
		7,500	200	do	200\$ 3,333	10 000, July 1900	205,000	
		10,000	200	do	200\$ 3,333	10 000 ditto 1900	200 000	
		20,000	200	do	200\$ 3,333	10 000 ditto 1900	200 000	
		30,000	200	do	200\$ 3,333	10 000 ditto 1900	200 000	
		4,000	200	S. Félix	200\$ 3,333	4 000, Jan. 1900	30 000	
		10,000	200	S. Lourenço	200\$ 3,333	4 000 ditto 1900	30 000	
		10,000	200	S. João	200\$ 3,333	4 000 ditto 1900	30 000	
		10,000	200	S. Pedro de Alcântara	200\$ 38,056	2,000, July 99	150 000	
		17,500	200	União Fabril	200\$ 1,314,493	17 1/2%, Aug. 99	190 000	
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$	50,000\$	all	200\$	Almínia	200\$ 279,975	—	Jan. 1900	150,000
2,400,000	12,000	200	200	Amerida Fábrica	200\$ 15,581	7,000, Aug. 98	80 000	
500,000	500	200	200	Antônio P. M. Indústria	200\$ 150,000	—	100 000	
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Brasil Industrial	200\$ 54,291	—	250,000	
3,000,000	18,000	all	200	Carilec	200\$ 281,000	10,000 ditto 1900	170 000	
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Confiança Industrial	200\$ 45,504	10,000 ditto 1900	135,000	
4,500,000	22,500	all	200	Corcovado	200\$ 185,000	50,000 ditto 1900	180,000	
5,000,000	20,000	all	200	D. L. P. Fábrica	200\$ 185,000	50,000 ditto 1900	180,000	
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Industrial Mineira	200\$ 32,336	10,000 ditto 1900	180,000	
800,000	4,000	all	200	Indústria Fluminense	200\$ 16,237	10,000 ditto 1900	205,000	
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Indústria P. M. Indústria	200\$ 10,000	10,000 ditto 1900	200 000	
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Progresso Industrial	200\$ 3,333	10,000 ditto 1900	200 000	
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Ribeirão (Woodens)	200\$ 17,6	4 000, Jan. 1900	30 000	
3,000,000	10,000	all	200	S. Félix	200\$ 3,333	4 000 ditto 1900	30 000	
2,000,000	8,000	all	200	S. Lourenço	200\$ 3,333	4 000 ditto 1900	30 000	
2,000,000	13,000	all	200	S. João	200\$ 3,333	4 000 ditto 1900	30 000	
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcântara	200\$ 30,000	2,000 ditto 1900	40 000	
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	União Fabril	200\$ 370,000	3,000 ditto 1900	52 000	
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
3,000,000\$	15,000	all	200\$	Alliança	200\$ 43,623\$	18,000, July 97	—	\$500
3,000,000	3,000	1,000	200	Carros Tintell Moreaux	200\$ 53,000	1,000, ditto 97	410,000	
2,000,000	9,735	200	200	Bonança	200\$ 6,000	6,000 ditto 97	130,000	
4,000,000	8,000	10,000	200	Confiança	200\$ 365,571	7,000, ditto 98	350,000	
4,000,000	4,000	200	200	Fidelidade	200\$ 250,000	8,000, ditto 1900	35 000	
2,000,000	2,500	all	200	Geral	200\$ 400,000	2,000, ditto 1900	445,000	
1,000,000	10,000	all	200	Indemnizadora	200\$ 30,000	10,000 ditto 1900	40 000	
2,000,000	12,500	all	200	Previdente	200\$ 370,000	3,000 ditto 1900	52 000	
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Prosperidade	200\$ 131,833	10,000 ditto 1900	40 000	
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
1,000,000\$	35,000	all	200\$	Cantareira e Viação Fluminense	200\$ 4,000	4,000, July 91	—	—

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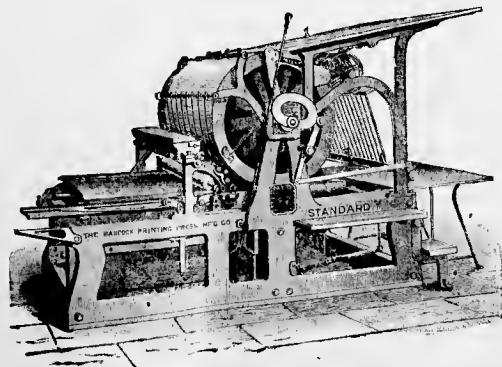
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